Ed- Trapeano

Here are the FBI records I mentioned to Paul Levy, more than I told him about, and with one exception they are all new. The exception is a Serial or record that in part, deceptively, was given to the Warren Commission and in part with withheld from it. There are, of course, many others that can be relevant, depending on the play and length of a story. I can provide a never-before-used picture and you can take another of your own.

I obtained all these records as a result of suing the FBI, C.A. 77-2155, federal district court, Washington.

The House assassins committee concluded that a fourth shot (at least) was fired in the JFK assassination. It demanded that the Department of Justice take over the investigation, where it left off, with the accoustical evidence. For Justice to conclude other than a lone nut assassin would be for it to condemn itself, so I expect whatever kind of cover up it thinks can hold up today.

What I provide can fairly be described as new and previously unknown proof of a conspiracy, in just this area, shooting of more shots that can be attributed to any one person, Oswald or another. Unknown, that is, except to the FBI. This also is proof that it knew and did the initial covering up.

Background: At the outset both Secret Service and FBI concluded that only three shots had been fired, all by Oswald, and that all hit a target. Both agreed that the first shot inflicted JFK's non-fatal wounds, the second hit Connally and not JFK, and the third was fatal, and like the first, did not hit Connally. I have their records on this. Then LBJ appointed the Commission, prior to the FBI's filing the report ordered of it by LBJ. Only it was well known that a shot missed, not accounted for by either Secret Service or FBI. Years ago the Enquirer ran an interview with Jim Tague, who received a minor wound from the missed shot. The FBI's definitive report to the President and the Commission makes no mention of any missed shot and does not mention Tague. It makes almost no mention of the assassination and does not account for all the known shots of all of JFK's known wounds.

After several months the Commission realized it could not get away with ignoring the missed shot and Tague, so it invented the single-bullet theory: the first shot inflicted all seven non-fatal wounds on both men, the second missed and the third was fatal.

My first book was the first to prove this "solution" to be impossible. Before any of the other books was out I asked Hoover to disclose the results of all scientific testing, not all of which was reported to or by the Commission. My letter is of 5/23/66, which is prior to the appearance of Epstein's Inquest, which followed the first of my Whitewash series.

By suing the FBI I obtained their records in which they recommended to Hoover that my request be ignored because they don't like me. He agreed and I never received an answer. When the Freedom of Information Act became effective I filed suit, lost through FBI perjury, carried the case to the Supreme Court, where I also lost, but made such a record that Congress, over this case, amended the Act in 1974 to include investigative files the FBI and Secret Service claimed were not included in the Original Act. I refiled the suit and it is still before the appeals court, for the fourth time.

I have not obtained some of the records the FBI never provided in any of this litigation and did not provide under court-ordered discovery. It proves that the FBI knew all along that at least a fourth and probably at least a fifth shot were fired and never told the Commission or anyone else. It proves that the FBI knew efforts were made to make it appear possible for Oswald to have been the lone assassin.

New evidence: The FBI knew that the damaged part of the Dallas curbstone, hit by the "missed" shot, had been patched. It knew that the scientic testing of the curbstone did not disclose that the damage was caused by a bullet but could have come from an auto tire balancing wheel weight or other such substance. In fact, it knew it testing the patch rather than the scar or nick.

Marked in red and with a "1" is the previously-unknwon synopsis of a lengthy report by the Dallas case supervisor. It states that there had been a "nick" but

that as ~~tk~~ of the time the FBI got around to making any investigation, "No evidence of mark or nick on curb now visible."

I have a complete background on this, including how and why the FBI was forced to make the investigation it ignored ~~mmkk~~for eight months.

Marked "2" in red is the complete record in which the FBI hid what I have recovered of its withheld scientific testing. This and the other records are not from its assassination or Commission file but from its Oswald file, headquarters.

Serial 4668 is a record relating to publication of a story by a right-wing German paper. In it, as Serial ~~4668X~~ 4668X, is where the FBI inserted the records relating to the testing of the curbstone.

On the first of the documents in 4668X I've marked a couple of the places where "nick" is referred to.

Next is the Commission's letter asking for the investigation.

Next is the new and to now withheld handwritten Lab records, by retired SA Robert Frazier, one of the main liaison agents with the Commission and the firearms expert.

The first red marginal mark I've added is where this suppressed FBI lab report actually states that the point hit by the bullet, rather than having the scar that was clearly visible contemporaneously and was then photographed, had instead a "Barely discernable smoothing off." (What a mgaic bullet!)

"No CU"means no copper on testing. The Oswald bullets were copper jacketed.

The angle of the ostensible shot is shown as from upper right to lower left, more clearly and explicitly in other records.

After saying that this "smoothing off" could not have come from a jacketed bullet, and suggesting that somehow the bullet lost its jacket, Frazer states that it could have come from "a (sic) automobile wheel balancing weight or some other source of lead."

Ignoring the pictures the FBI had (on which I can provide more) and its knowledge that there had been a scar, referring to the crub as it existed in 8/64 Frazier

stated that "the damage to the curbing would have been"more"extensive if a rifle bullet" had caused it.(Bottom, not entirely legible.)

On the next page he reports that only lead and a trace of antimony were detected. The so-called Oswald bullet had a dozen elements and the core alone had nine, not two.

On the third page he says the opposite of the truth, that "Mark made by object ~~transition~~ traveling in general direction away from TSBD." The actual angle was 33 degrees from the opposite direction.

The next two Lab pages, while withheld from the Commission, were duplicated in what I received in the refiled alwsuit under the amended Act.

The second of these two pages gives the dimension of ~~the~~ what the FBI ~~gradually~~ gradually reduced from a scar or nick to a smear, 3/4" x 1" and the angle, from upper right to lower left. The TSBD would have been upper left, not upper right, and an angle of less than a third of the 33 degrees shown here, probbaly not much over five degrees.

There is no way in which there could have been a ricochet from the skies and then with enough force to chip the concrete enough to wound Tague and thus become what I can show you on the curbstone, is clearly the smoothest part of it. Moreover, as the FBI knew, following the actual angle of its Lab worksheet ~~upward~~ upward led into the concrete of the Triple Underpass and there were no assassins buried in that conrete several decade earlier.

What next follows is a carbon of what the Commission was told. It was given nothing else.

The two photographs the Commission and FBI had were taken by Dallas news photogs, Tom Dillard and Jim Underwood. Dillard took several stills. The FBI selected the one it considered best, took ~~his~~ his negative and never returned it. I have a print of the best of the remaining ones he made for me. When he made it he told me that after all the early leaking of the conclusions the Commission would reach he spoke to the then United States Attorney in Dallas, Barefoot Sanders, at a function he was covering. He told Sanders of having these pictures of the scar on the curb from the missed shot.

Sanders had an assistant write Rankin.

The foregoing have a marginal reference to Serial 3659 in the Commission file. That does not hold what I've given you. It is attached also, with the Serial encircled.

From the Commission file I have here Serial 4267. The note on page 2, by Hoover, insists that no shot missed, as of three years to the day after the assassination, or two and a half years after these Lab reports:

> "We do not agree with the Commission, as it says one shot missed entirely and we contend all three shots hit."

From another document in this Oswald file I made copies, attached, of the handwritten notes on "nick on curb line up w/ frame 403." These show that a fourth shot would have been almost five seconds later from the 90 frame difference in the Zapruder film. The xerox of the enlargement of the Underwood 16mm TV footage, enclircled by the FBI, not me, shows a visible diference, nit a darker smear. (I have the picture, obtained from the Commission's files.)

The FBI did not inform the Commission of this. Instead it estimated how much too high at the time of the headshot, frame 313, a shot would have been. This is irrelevant because the headshot did not miss and was not those 80 feet or so too high.

Possible sidewalk bullet impact: In my second book (late 1966) I brought to light the fact that Gene Aldredge reported a place on the sidewalk on the north side of Elm Street struck by a bullet. The FBI was put out with him but went and looked at the place. He then also went back and found an effort had been made to fill it in. (He told me it looked like asbestos.) He reported this also to the FBI and it tried to make him look like a nut. But when it went back it found that indeed there had been this effort. It took scrapings and sent them to the Lab. The/reports remain withheld from me in the law suit in which they should have been ;rovided in 1970 and since.

Separate story then can be a sensation: In the course of searching for the records attached I came accrods two more that are also part of a much large file if there is interest in the story it can make. (This also tracks back to my first book.) It seems that at the time of the crime the FBI succeeded in avoiding all the close witnesses

who are professional crime-scene experts: all the Dallas police in the motorcade. It got a little hairy in 1975 so they had to go through the motions, more when Director Kelley ordered it. They still covered up.

Pfm Douglas Jackson was one of the JFK motorcycle outriders. He was one of the twon on the right. His account destroys the official account, making it clear that there was a conspiracy because there must have been more than three shots. He said, at the time of the crime, and I have his voice on this, that he saw the President struck in the face. In the attached Dallas teletype he says that he saw Connally hit by the second shot.

At the end there is a reference to the notes he made and kept. I think that getting them could make a helluva story.

EXcuse the haste. I have a long lane to clear and I must prepare for the Friday hearing. If there are any question, please ask.And please also excuse the typing. No time to retype.

Harold Weisberg

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUL 7 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On June 30, 1964, you forwarded to the Commission two photographs obtained by your Dallas office from James Underwood, a newsman with KRLD-TV in Dallas. Enclosed herewith is a photograph forwarded to the Commission from Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas. We are also enclosing a copy of a letter from Miss Stroud indicating the conditions under which this photograph was obtained.

Since the photographs taken by Underwood purport to indicate the exact point on the curb where this niche is located, we request that your Bureau perform the following investigatory steps:

(1) Using either the model of the assassination scene or a diagram, please trace the path which a missile would have taken if it traveled from the sixth floor southeast corner window to the point on the curb indicated in these photographs, and then advise us of the approximate frame in the Zapruder film which would correspond to the point at which this missile would have passed over the President's car.

(2) We would like an analysis made of this mark on the curb to determine whether there are any lead deposits there or any other evidence upon which a conclusion can be reached as to whether this mark was caused by the striking of a bullet.

REC-15 3659

2 JUL 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

AUG 25 1964

SEVEN

SIX

(3) Please determine whether the photograph forwarded to us by Miss Stroud is a photograph of the same curb mark represented in the Underwood photograph. We suggest that Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News be shown the spot on the curb from which the Underwood photograph was taken in order to determine whether the two men had photographed the same mark.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

July 13, 1964

REC-15

airtel 62-109060-3659

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission has requested further investigation regarding the nick in the curb along the south curb of Main Street as shown in the photographs you submitted with airtel 6/16/64. Copies of the Commission letter and the photographs you submitted are attached for your guidance. There is also attached a copy of a letter to the Commission from Assistant United States Attorney, Martha Joe Stroud, Dallas, Texas, and an accompanying photograph of a nick in the curb taken by Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News on 11/22/63.

You should first attempt to locate the nick in the curb and advise the Bureau whether or not you can locate it. Since the nick area, if located, will be analyzed spectrographically in the Laboratory, you are cautioned not to clean the curb area or otherwise make any alterations that would effect such a Laboratory examination. If the nick is located, you will be furnished detailed instructions regarding photographs to be made before removal of this portion of the curbing as well as instructions for removal after the pictures are made. You should determine through contact with appropriate Dallas officials whether or not there is any objection to the removal of a portion of the curbing. For the spectrographic examination, it will be necessary to have the nick and the curbing approximately four to six inches around it intact. The amount of curbing removed beyond this will be determined by the method of removal that is used in order to retain the pertinent area intact.

To locate the nick in the curb on the south side of Main Street, you should use the photograph made by Mr. Underwood taken from the nick toward the sixth floor window of the Texas School

Enclosures (5)

LLS:kw
(10)

MAILED 10
JUL 13 1964
FBI
COMM-FBI

SHANEYFELT 7336

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED 47
INDEXED 47

XEROX
AUG 25 1964

Book Depository Building (TSBDB). If you move along the south curb of Main Street until all objects in view are aligned as they are in the picture, that point should be within inches of the nick in the curb providing Mr. Underwood actually made the picture from the nick as he stated. The best guide to use initially is the lamp post between the two buildings on the right side of the photograph. After that is aligned, other objects can be checked such as the sign on the left and its relation to the steps and the TSBDB as well as the lamp posts on the north side of Elm Street and their relation to specific areas of the TSBDB. Sutel results of efforts to locate the nick on the curb.

The photographers, James Underwood and Tom Dillard, may be of assistance to you in locating the nick in the curb. In this regard, you should interview both photographers and submit letterhead memoranda in compliance with Item 3 of the attached letter from the Commission. For your further information, Item 1 of the Commission's letter is being handled by the Laboratory. Item 2 will be handled by the Laboratory depending upon whether or not the nick in the curb can be located after which you will be furnished further instructions relative to submission of the piece of curbing. The Laboratory will also make a comparison of photographs to be made after the nick is located, with photographs made by Underwood and Dillard as requested in Item 3.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: 8/5/64

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: DL 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

CLOTILE WILLIAMS heard assassination shots while standing on northwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets, Dallas, Texas, but did not see anything that aroused her suspicion and did not know from where the shots came. Supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description prepared. Additional investigation conducted concerning mark on curb on south side of Main Street near triple underpass, which it is alleged was possibly caused by bullet fired during assassination. No evidence of mark or nick on curb now visible. Photographs taken of location where mark once appeared, together with other photographs reflecting angle of such location in relation to the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) from which assassination shots fired. Photographs also taken from inside sixth floor of TSBD southeast corner window from which assassination shots fired, showing distance between floor and window sill and height of opening in the window when window half open. Photographs taken of person approximate height of OSWALD showing relative position of window ledge and window to such person. Photographs taken at Methodist Hospital of Dallas of bone specimen allegedly from skull of President KENNEDY obtained. Additional investigation conducted with negative results concerning claim by Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH that she directed OSWALD family to Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, in early November 1963, which investigation consisted of interviews of certain parents of female babies born 10/20/63, in the Irving and Dallas, Texas, area to determine if they were the individuals

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 22, 1966

FROM: A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To advise an article appears in the Washington Post, 11/21/66, "'Life' Urges Review of JFK Death." The article quotes John Connally of Texas, as saying one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck him. This is merely a restatement of his testimony before The President's Commission on 4/21/64.

BACKGROUND:

An article date lined New York, November 20, appeared in the Washington Post November 21, 1966, captioned, "'Life' Urges Review of JFK Death."

This article alleges that a new investigating body should be set up, perhaps at the initiative of Congress, contending there is reasonable doubt Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

Governor John Connally of Texas, was quoted by Life Magazine, "They talk about the one bullet or two bullet theory but as far as I am concerned there is no theory. There is my absolute knowledge...that one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck me. It is a certainty, I will never change my mind."

REC-39 62-109060 - 4267

The Commission in its report established three shots were fired; one of which wounded the President and Governor Connally, one missed and one was responsible for striking the President in the head.

NOV 28 1966

Governor Connally testified before The President's Commission on 4/21/64, which is revealed in Volume IV of the "Hearings Before The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" beginning on page 129. On page 141, when the Governor was theorizing who Oswald's target was, he stated

CONTINUED - OVER

KMR:blw
(8)

ENCLOSURE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"The man fired three shots, and he hit each of the three times he fired." The Governor continued, "As a result of the first shot, the President slumped and changed his position in the back seat just enough to expose my back." Governor Connally's statement regarding the President being wounded by one shot and that an entirely separate shot struck him is merely a restatement of his theory to which he testified before the President's Commission.

In the President's Commission's report on page 117, the Commission concluded, one bullet probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Since the preponderance of the evidence indicated that three shots were fired, the Commission concluded that one shot probably missed the Presidential limousine and its occupants.

The "Life" article has been reviewed and while there are a number of references to the FBI, none are of a derogatory nature. The article points out that in a three-part report published by the FBI in 1963, (our 12/9/63 report sent to the Commission) the FBI "subscribed" to the theory that separate bullets struck the President and Connally. Initially it was believed possible that of the three shots fired, two hit the President and the third Governor Connally. Since, however, the sequence of shots fired was not known, our 12/9/63, report stated "Two bullets struck President Kennedy and one wounded Governor Connally."

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

✓

We don't agree with the Commission's or Mr. Zapruder's one shot theory. We contend all 3 shots hit.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1975
TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR010 DL PLAIN

755 PM NITEL SEPTEMBER 15, 1975

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: DALLAS (87-43)

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1975.

ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1975, OFFICER DOUGLAS LAVELLE JACKSON, PATROLMAN, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS, INTERVIEWED AT DALLAS. JACKSON ADVISED HE WAS ASSIGNED NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AS MOTORCYCLE OFFICER IN PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MOTORCADE, AND WAS RIDING TWELVE TO FIFTEEN FEET TO THE RIGHT REAR OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR ALONG WITH OFFICER JAMES CHANEY, DALLAS PD. AT APPROXIMATELY 12:30PM, JACKSON WAS TURNING CORNER FROM HOUSTON STREET ONTO ELM STREET FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR WHEN HE HEARD A LOUD REPORT, WHICH HE THOUGHT TO BE A MOTORCYCLE BACKFIRE. HE LOOKED TOWARD THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR AND ABOUT THE SAME TIME HEARD A SECOND LOUD REPORT, WHICH HE THEN RECOGNIZED AS GUNFIRE. HE OBSERVED GOVERNOR OF TEXAS JOHN CONNALLY JERK TO THE RIGHT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THIS SHOT. JACKSON STOPPED HIS MOTORCYCLE AND LOOKED TOWARD THE RAILROAD OVERPASS, WHICH WAS AT THE FRONT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR, AND OBSERVED A POLICE OFFICER STANDING THERE WITH HIS HANDS ON HIS HIPS. THIS

REC 12 62-109060
7344

APPEARED NORMAL, SO HE LOOKED TOWARD HIS RIGHT REAR IN THE DIRECTION OF THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND OBSERVED BYSTANDERS FALLING TO THE GROUND. AS HE TURNED TO LOOK AT THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR, HE HEARD A THIRD SHOT AND OBSERVED PRESIDENT KENNEDY STRUCK ABOVE THE RIGHT EAR AND THE TOP OF HIS HEAD EXPLODED TO THE LEFT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR. JACKSON AGAIN LOOKED BACK TOWARD THE INTERSECTION OF HOUSTON AND ELM; HOWEVER, HE DID NOT LOOK UP AT THE WINDOWS OF THE BUILDINGS. THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR STARTED SPEEDING UP AT THIS POINT AND OFFICERS JACKSON AND CHANEY LEFT WITH THE CAR. WHILE CHANEY CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR, JACKSON STAYED IN THE SAME POSITION, TWELVE TO FIFTEEN FEET TO THE REAR OF THE VEHICLE, FOR THE TRIP TO PARKLAND HOSPITAL. AT THE HOSPITAL, JACKSON HELPED REMOVE GOVERNOR CONNALLY FROM THE VEHICLE AND THEN HELPED REMOVE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND PLACE HIM ON A STRETCHER. JACKSON THEN ASSISTED GUARDING THE EMERGENCY ROOM DOOR UNTIL HE ASSISTED IN TRANSPORTING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S BODY BACK TO LOVE FIELD.

JACKSON ADVISED THERE IS NO QUESTION IN HIS MIND THAT THREE DISTINCT SHOTS WERE FIRED AND HE ALSO FEELS THE SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM THE VICINITY OF THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY

BUILDING. JACKSON STATED THE SAME NIGHT, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, HE PREPARED A DETAILED WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE INCIDENT FOR HIS PERSONAL RETENTION, WHICH HE STILL POSSESSES, AND HAS NEVER BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI OR THE WARREN COMMISSION. (P)

END.

VLJ FBIHQ ACK FOR TWO

PLEASE HOLD FOR ONE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 9/16/75

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett

Reference is made to B. H. Cooke to Mr. Gallagher memorandum of 9/12/75, concerning Dallas, Texas, Police Department motorcycle officers who escorted the Presidential car in Dallas on 11/22/63, not being interviewed by the FBI regarding the assassination. It was recommended that motorcycle officer D. L. Jackson be interviewed in view of his pertinent location in the motorcade, in view of the fact he had never been interviewed, and in view of the fact he had retained notes regarding his observations during the assassination.

By teletype of 9/15/75, (attached) the Dallas Office advised that Jackson was interviewed on that date. He stated he heard three distinct shots which he feels came from the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository. On the night of 11/22/63, he prepared a detailed written account of the incident for his personal retention and still has it. He advised he was never interviewed by the FBI or the Warren Commission.

ACTION:

Since none of the interviews of motorcycle officers in the motorcade have cast any doubts on the conclusions of the Warren Commission, General Investigative Division is of the opinion that there is no necessity to contact the other motorcycle officers who apparently were never interviewed.

Enclosure

REC 12 7345

WEN:cdm
(8)

SEP 30 1975

How many such officers are there?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 9/22/75

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to B. H. Cooke to Mr. Gallagher memorandum of 9/16/75 regarding interview of Dallas, Texas, Police Officer D. L. Jackson, who was assigned to the Presidential motorcade in Dallas on 11/22/63 (attached).

Regarding this memorandum, the Director asked, "How many such officers are there?"

By teletype of 9/8/75, the Dallas Office advised eight motorcycle officers led the motorcade. They were in front of the car driven by the Chief of Police, who was in front of the President's car. Of these officers, one was interviewed by the Warren Commission, none by the FBI.

Six motorcycle officers were to the rear of the President's car. Of those, one was interviewed by the FBI (because he saw Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository immediately following the assassination) and by the Warren Commission. Another was interviewed by the Warren Commission, but not by the FBI.

Four motorcycle officers were assigned to ride beside the President's car. Of those, none were interviewed by the FBI in 1963. Two were interviewed by the Warren Commission. The two who were not interviewed by the Warren Commission or the FBI, James M. Chaney and D. L. Jackson, were interviewed by the FBI recently.

ACTION: For information.

REC 12 7346

Enclosure

WEN/brb (8)

SEP 26 1975

REC 14

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 10/12/64 concerning information furnished by EUGENE P. ALDREDGE.

The sidewalk on the east side of Elm Street between the triple underpass and Houston Street was visually checked by SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS and SA RICHARD J. BURNETT on September 30, 1964, for any scars which might appear to have been made by a bullet.

The area covered in this inspection was in the general sidewalk area from the first to the second lamppost on the east side of Elm Street and just west of the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets. It is noted that the first lamppost is almost directly in line with the west end of the main multistoried building of the Texas School Book Depository building, while the second lamppost is almost directly in line with the western end of the one story building which is connected to the main Texas School Book Depository building.

It was noted that the sidewalk is made of concrete and the general texture of the sidewalk is rough.

No mark was located on the sidewalk in the general area of the first lamppost which would appear to have been made by a projectile.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC 14 5/69

11 OCT 20 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Section 217

In the area of the second lamppost, approximately thirty-three feet east of the post, in the sixth large cement square, four feet from the street curb and six feet from the parkside curbing, is an approximately four inches long by one-half inch wide dug-out scar, which could possibly have been made by some blunt-end type instrument or projectile. It is noted that this scar lies in such a direction that if it had been made by a bullet, it could not have come from the direction of the window the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY has publicly stated was used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when firing his assassination bullets at the late President.

This particular scar is in line with the western end of the multifloor section of the Texas School Book Depository building, that is, the opposite end of the building from where OSWALD was shooting at the President.

No other mark was found in the area of the second lamppost which might appear to have been made by a bullet.

With respect to the advisability of interviewing CARL FREUND of "The Dallas Morning News", it is pointed out that he was interviewed in connection with the investigation into the leak of information from the OSWALD diary. It is felt, however, that he should be interviewed concerning this mark, which, according to ALDREDGE, was believed to be a bullet mark by FREUND, as well as ALDREDGE.

It is believed an interview with FREUND concerning this alleged bullet mark could be handled in such a manner as to obtain his full cooperation and at the same time endeavor to ascertain from him why, if he thought it was a bullet mark, he failed to bring it to the attention of proper authorities.

No interview will be conducted with FREUND until advised to do so by the Bureau.

10-20-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5169

REC 14

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurtel 9-29-64, Duairtel 10-12-64 and urairtel 10-16-64.

It would appear that the area described by Aldredge in retel and the area checked by you on 9-30-64, are not the same. If feasible Aldredge should be requested to physically identify the area wherein he claims to have seen the bullet mark. In addition, suitable arrangements should be made to interview Carl Freund of "The Dallas Morning News" to determine if he can substantiate or disprove the allegation made by Aldredge.

The results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts and reported. Furnish the Bureau an airtel summary of the results of this investigation and the interview with Freund.

RDR:las
(7)

NOTE: Dallas in retel stated Aldredge telephonically contacted the Dallas Office and claimed to have seen a bullet mark on the sidewalk adjacent to the Texas School Book Depository from where the shots that killed President Kennedy were fired. He also alleges Freund, the Dallas reporter, is of the same belief. Dallas conducted an area search and located a mark approximately four inches by one-half inch in an area near the Texas School Book Depository but in a position which would make it impossible to have been fired by Oswald. In order to verify the location of this mark, Dallas is being instructed to have Aldredge physically point it out and also to interview the reporter who can either substantiate or disprove the allegation. Dallas feels the interview of Freund can be readily handled. Aldredge stated he did not furnish this information earlier as he felt it would be covered in the Commission's report and further did not want to become involved; however, now felt it should be brought to our attention. When the results of this matter are concluded it will be incorporated in a report and disseminated to the President's Commission or its duly designated authority.

OCT 20 1964 COMM-FBI

79 OCT 28 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

REC-49

ST-108

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

8324

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/20/64 in the matter regarding EUGENE P. ALDREDGE and an alleged "bullet" scar in the sidewalk on Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, at the site of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. ALDREDGE, who does not agree with the findings of the Warren Commission, advised on November 5, 1964, that several days after he had originally reported his information to the FBI, Dallas, regarding the "bullet" mark on the sidewalk, he had revisited the scene and noted that the alleged "bullet" mark had been patched up with what appeared to be some sort of plastic material. Mr. ALDREDGE stated he believes the hole was covered in order to protect "the Soviet" and noted that he had only mentioned this matter to an Agent of the FBI and CARL FREUND, a local newspaper reporter. ALDREDGE inferred that the FBI had a Soviet spy in its midst who knew of his discovery and who had the hole patched up.

Mr. ALDREDGE was politely set straight in this regard.

Enclosed herewith to the FBI Laboratory are pieces of the unknown material, which was gathered on

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(5)

EX-104

5256

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6 NOV 10 1964

Copy & specs relating to for Lab action & report 11-10-64

WHB

Approved: 2 7 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Section 24

DL 100-10461

November 5, 1964, from the "bullet" scar located on the sidewalk of Elm Street at the scene of President Kennedy's assassination.

The Laboratory is requested to attempt to determine what this foreign matter might be.

FBI

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 10/20/64 in regard to EUGENE P. ALDREDGE and CARL FREUND pertaining to an alleged "bullet" scar in the sidewalk on Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, at the scene of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 11/5/64, EUGENE P. ALDREDGE, 9304 Lenel, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his home where he is confined due to illness. ALDREDGE minutely described the location of the "bullet" mark on Elm Street, which he has previously telephonically described to the Dallas Office on 9/29/64. It is noted that this is the same mark referred to in Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 10/16/64.

ALDREDGE stated that he does not agree with the findings of the Warren Commission and stated that the whole investigation was a "cover up" for the Soviets. He stated that he had originally noticed the "bullet" mark in the sidewalk earlier in 1964, when he was showing a visiting relative the scene of the assassination. He stated that upon reading the findings of the Warren Commission, he called the local FBI Office in Dallas to bring this matter to the attention of the FBI. This telephone call was on 9/29/64.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

REC 8

5246

RJB/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

79 NOV 13 1964

CARL FREUND, reporter, "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, was interviewed on 11/5/64 at which time he advised that he recalls a telephone call from ALDREDGE in regard to a "bullet" mark on the sidewalk of Elm Street near the scene of the assassination. FREUND stated that ALDREDGE sounded to him like a "mental case" and he just listened to him and agreed with him in order to get him off the phone.

FREUND stated that while some reporters will hang up on such type a caller as ALDREDGE, he normally just listens to such a person, agrees with him, and thus finds it much easier to get them off the line.

FREUND stated that he recalls that a Deputy Sheriff on the day of the assassination pointed out to him a suspected bullet home on the sidewalk of Elm Street as some bystander at the assassination mentioned that he thought he had been hit near the eye by a piece of something; possibly cement.

FREUND stated that he believes that the Warren Commission report was most thorough and correct in its findings. He noted that there will always be some people who will have their own personal opinions regarding the assassination and no one will be able to change their minds.

Detailed results of instant investigation will be incorporated in an appropriate insert and reported.

ALDREDGE stated that several days after he had called the Dallas Office of the FBI, he had revisited the scene of the assassination and noted that the "bullet" hole had been patched with some sort of a plastic-type material. He described the patch work as a "sloppy" job as only the hole was covered up and not the whole area.

ALDREDGE stated that it is his opinion that the hole was covered in order "to protect the Soviet". He stated that he had only mentioned the "bullet" scar to CARL FREUND, a local newspaper reporter, and to the FBI Agent he spoke to over the telephone. ALDREDGE inferred that he suspects that the Soviets have infiltrated the FBI and that he hole was patched up by the FBI in order "to protect the Soviets" and hide the scar.

ALDREDGE was politely, but firmly, advised that his supposition in the latter regard is wrong and absurd.

The scene of the assassination was rechecked on 11/5/64 and the alleged "bullet" hole was again checked and it was noted that there is now some sort of foreign material partially covering this nick in the sidewalk. Scrapings were taken and are being sent to the FBI Laboratory by separate communication for examination purposes and possible identification.

It is noted that an inspection of this same mark on 9/30/64 did not disclose such a filling as of that date. (Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 10/16/64.)

ALDREDGE was not taken to the scene to point out the "bullet" mark due to his health condition and the fact that he has apparently already made up his mind in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

With regard to the November 29, 1963, edition of the newspaper, "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung" (German National Newspaper and Soldiers Newspaper), which carried an article entitled, "The Strange Case of Oswald," the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA - West German Federal Criminal Police), Wiesbaden, German Federal Republic, furnished the following information:

Representatives of the Criminal Police of Munich, German Federal Republic, interviewed Dr. Gerhard Frey, Chief Editor of the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung," and were informed by Dr. Frey that the copies of the November 29, 1963, issue of the newspaper were printed on November 25 and 26, 1963, and that no changes were made in the text of the issue and no copies or parts of the issue were printed after those dates.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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44 MAR 5 1973

4669

ENCLOSURE

Section 203

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Sheyfelt

July 13, 1964

airtel

REC 105-82555-1468X

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission has requested further investigation regarding the nick in the curb along the south curb of Main Street as shown in the photographs you submitted with airtel 6/16/64. Copies of the Commission letter and the photographs you submitted are attached for your guidance. There is also attached a copy of a letter to the Commission from Assistant United States Attorney, Martha Joe Stroud, Dallas, Texas, and an accompanying photograph of a nick in the curb taken by Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News on 11/22/63.

You should first attempt to locate the nick in the curb and advise the Bureau whether or not you can locate it. Since the nick area, if located, will be analyzed spectrographically in the Laboratory, you are cautioned not to clean the curb area or otherwise make any alterations that would effect such laboratory examination. If the nick is located, you will be furnished detailed instructions regarding photographs to be made before removal of this portion of the curbing as well as instructions for removal after the pictures are made. You should determine through contact with appropriate Dallas officials whether or not there is any objection to the removal of a portion of the curbing. For the spectrographic examination, it will be necessary to have the nick and the curbing approximately four to six inches around it intact. The amount of curbing removed beyond this will be determined by the method of removal that is used in order to retain the pertinent area intact.

To locate the nick in the curb on the south side of Main Street, you should use the photograph made by Mr. Underwood taken from the nick toward the sixth floor window of the Texas School

Enclosures (5)

LLS:kw
(10)

MAILED
JUL 13 1964
COMM-FBI

SHANEYFELT - 7336

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3659

Book Depository Building (TSBDB). If you move along the south curb of Main Street until all objects in view are aligned as they are in the picture, that point should be within inches of the nick in the curb providing Mr. Underwood actually made the picture from the nick as he stated. The best guide to use initially is the lamp post between the two buildings on the right side of the photograph. After that is aligned, other objects can be checked such as the sign on the left and its relation to the steps and the TSBDB as well as the lamp posts on the north side of Elm Street and their relation to specific areas of the TSBDB. Sutel results of efforts to locate the nick on the curb.

The photographers, James Underwood and Tom Dillard, may be of assistance to you in locating the nick in the curb. In this regard, you should interview both photographers and submit letterhead memoranda in compliance with Item 3 of the attached letter from the Commission. For your further information, Item 1 of the Commission's letter is being handled by the Laboratory. Item 2 will be handled by the Laboratory depending upon whether or not the nick in the curb can be located after which you will be furnished further instructions relative to submission of the piece of curbing. The Laboratory will also make a comparison of photographs to be made after the nick is located, with photographs made by Underwood and Dillard as requested in Item 3.

President's Commission
on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 7 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On June 30, 1964, you forwarded to the Commission two photographs obtained by your Dallas office from James Underwood, a newsman with KRLD-TV in Dallas. Enclosed herewith is a photograph forwarded to the Commission from Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas. We are also enclosing a copy of a letter from Miss Stroud indicating the conditions under which this photograph was obtained.

Since the photographs taken by Underwood purport to indicate the exact point on the curb where this niche is located, we request that your Bureau perform the following investigatory steps:

(1) Using either the model of the assassination scene or a diagram, please trace the path which a missile would have taken if it traveled from the sixth floor southeast corner window to the point on the curb indicated in these photographs, and then advise us of the approximate frame in the Zapruder film which would correspond to the point at which this missile would have passed over the President's car.

(2) We would like an analysis made of this mark on the curb to determine whether there are any lead deposits there or any other evidence upon which a conclusion can be reached as to whether this mark was caused by the striking of a bullet.

105-82555-4668X

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 199 AUG 25 1964
JUL 8 1964
ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555
SEVEN SIX

(3) Please determine whether the photograph forwarded to us by Miss Stroud is a photograph of the same curb mark represented in the Underwood photograph. We suggest that Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News be shown the spot on the curb from which the Underwood photograph was taken in order to determine whether the two men had photographed the same mark.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (2)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
8-7-64 cmj.

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IO - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555-4668X
Lab. # D-455927 HO
PC 81827 CF, BX

Examination requested by: President's Commission (7-7-64)

Examination requested: Photographic-~~Microscopic~~ Spectrographic

Date received: 8-6-64

Result of Examination: (Firearms)

Examination by: Shaneyfelt

8/10 R. Frazier

31" from curb stone

Use C# in Comm.

C321

Q609 Piece of Curbing

Specimens submitted for examination

Barely discernable smoothing off - no groove or visible lead dep. No Cu. part. from J. not penetrated bullet.

Request for location and examination of mark on curbing at assassination site

Curb - Minor disturbance at L to edge.

In - If lead - nothing present it could have originated from a lead bullet, the core portion of a metal jacketed bullet such as C1, 2, 3, a automobile wheel balancing weight or some other source of lead. The absence of copper alloy bullet jacket residue precludes the possibility that the mark was made by an unmutilated full metal jacketed bullet. Further the damage to the curbing would have been much more extensive if a rifle bullet such as C1, 2, 3 had struck the curb without penetrating another object

2-FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

D-455927HO
PC 81827 CE, Bk

The piece of curbing was removed on 8-5-64 and is in detail at the FBI lab. has been designated as C 321. by the FBI laboratory.

Small foreign metal smears were found adhering to the curbing section at an area which bears a mark. These metal smears were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. No copper was found.

The lead could have originated from a lead bullet, the lead core of a metal jacketed bullet such as the type of bullets loaded into 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges or from some other source having the same composition.

The apparent absence of copper precludes the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutilated full jacket military type full metal jacketed bullet such as the bullet recovered from the Governor Connally's stretcher or the bullet or bullets represented by the jacket fragments, C2 and C3, found in the Presidential limousine. Further, the damage to the curbing would have been much more extensive if a rifle bullet had struck the curbing without first having struck some other object.

Recorded
8-7-64 cmj

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555 - 4668 X
Lab. # D-455927 HO

Examination requested by: President's Commission (7-7-64)

Examination requested: Photographic ~~Microscopic~~ Spectrographic
Firearms

Date received: 8-6-64

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Shaney

Mark on curb is 23' 4" from Triple underpass. A direct shot from 6th floor window TSBD would cross over pres in center of Elm St at about 18' elevation & at Zapruder frame 410. 97 frames after 313 or 5.3 sec @ 18.3 fps.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q609

Requests for location and examination of mark on curbing at assassination site

At frame 410 Mrs K is back in car & JFK is midway between bumper & pres. Curbing removed - Mark made by object traveling in general direction away from TSBD.

8-11-64

2-FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

64 AUG 27 1964

105-82555-4668X

7-2

Recorded
8-7-64 cmj.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555-4166X
Lab. # D-455927 HO

PC-81827 BX CF

Examination requested by: President's Commission (7-7-64)

Examination requested: Photographic-Microscopic-(Spectrographic) (Firearms) Date received: 8-6-64

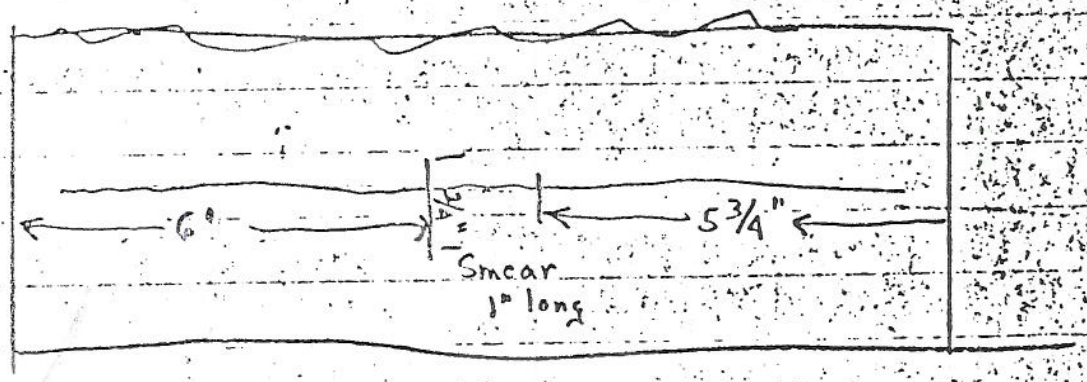
Result of Examination: Examination by: Shaneyfelt
McCarthy

Specimens submitted for examination

E1.
1609 ~~Request for location and examination of mark on curbing at assassinatio~~
~~site~~ Piece of curbing.

Small foreign metal smears (see attached for location) were spectrographically (quell-lish.) & found to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony - Could be pulled metal. No copper observed.

2-FBI, Dallas (100-10461)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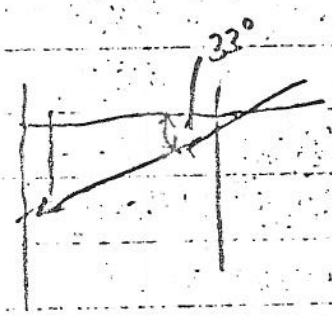
33°

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Heilman
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

August 12, 1964

By Courier Service

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 12 3 12 PM '64

REC 105-82555-1668X

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 7, 1964, requesting additional examination of the mark appearing on the curbing on the south side of Main Street near the triple underpass at the assassination site in Dallas, Texas. This mark was located and was found to be 23 feet, 4 inches from the abutment of the triple underpass. The Laboratory comparison of the mark as it now appears with the photographs made by James Underwood, a newsman for KRLD-TV in Dallas, and Tom Dillard, a photographer for the Dallas Morning News, establishes they are photographs of this same mark. Four copies of the results of the interviews with Mr. Underwood and Mr. Dillard are attached.

In response to your inquiry, assuming that a bullet shot from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building struck the curb on the south side of Main Street at the location of the mark described above and assuming it passed directly over the President, the bullet would have passed over the President at approximately frame 410 on the Zapruder film. This is 97 frames after the shot that struck the President in the head which is frame 313. At 18.3 frames per second, this represents a lapse of time of 5.3 seconds between frame 313 and frame 410. Based on a direct shot from the sixth floor window to the curb on Main Street, this bullet would have passed over the center of Elm Street at an elevation of about 18 feet from the street level. It is noted that in frame 410 of the Zapruder

ROGGE/5730

62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
LHSemh (13)

54 AUG 27 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

5 AUG 13 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3659

film, Mrs. Kennedy has returned to the seat beside the President and Secret Service Agent Hill is about midway from the back bumper to the President crawling across the trunk lid.

The piece of curbing containing the mark was removed on August 5, 1964, and examined in the FBI Laboratory. This curbing has been designated as Item C321 by the Laboratory. Small foreign metal smears were found adhering to the curbing section within the area of the mark. These metal smears were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. No copper was found. The lead could have originated from the lead core of a mutilated metal-jacketed bullet such as the type of bullet loaded into 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges or from some other source having the same composition.

The absence of copper precludes the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutilated military-type full metal-jacketed bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher, C1, or the bullet or bullets represented by the jacket fragments, C2 and C3, found in the Presidential limousine. Further, the damage to the curbing would have been much more extensive if a rifle bullet had struck the curbing without first having struck some other object. Therefore, this mark could not have been made by the first impact of a high velocity rifle bullet.

It was also determined from a microscopic study that the lead object that struck the curbing causing the mark was moving in a general direction away from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Assuming this mark was made by a fragment of a bullet

from the assassin's rifle, the evidence present is insufficient to establish whether it was caused by a fragment of a bullet striking the occupants of the Presidential limousine, such as the bullet that struck the President's head, or whether it is a fragment of a shot that may have missed the Presidential limousine.

This completes the request in your letter dated July 7, 1964. The piece of curbing is available in the FBI Laboratory. A photograph of the mark on the curbing before removal and a photograph of the curbing after removal are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

Nick on curb line up w/
frame 403
313
90 frames from head stick

4.918 sec.

183.7900.
732.
1680
1647
330
183
1470